

HOUSING COST BOOSTED BY STEEL KINGS

TO-NIGHT'S Weather—UNSETTLED; COLDER.

TO-MORROW'S Weather—CLOUDY; COLDER.

THE EVENING WORLD

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POLICEMEN VOTE 168 TO 5 AGAINST HOSPITAL

COPS TURN DOWN ENRIGHT \$5,000,000 HOSPITAL PLAN BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE

Only Five Out of 173 Delegates in Benevolent Association for Project.

WAR ON REFERENDUM.

Patrolmen Said to Be Coerced in Balloting for Plan by Captains.

Police Commissioner Enright's plan to erect a \$5,000,000 hospital to be used exclusively by members of the Police Department was dealt a smashing blow to-day when 168 of 173 delegates of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, assembled in Maennerchor Hall in East 56th Street for the regular monthly meeting voted against the hospital plan.

The five who voted in favor of it represented traffic precincts and as traffic duty is the most desirable in the Department, these delegates were naturally guided to some extent by the instinct of self preservation, as it is common report in the Department that the Commissioner will discipline all who show active hostility to his scheme.

The meeting also adopted, by a viva voce vote, a resolution endorsing the action of the officers of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, who, at a meeting last week went on record as opposed to the hospital plan. Here is the state of the hospital project as it applies to the Police Department:

The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, with 10,000 members, is officially against it, although a station house referendum, condemned by nearly every policeman on the force as a trick, which was taken last night and to-day, may apparently show a majority in favor of it.

Private inquiry among Captains, Lieutenants and Sergeants establishes that they are almost unanimously opposed to the Enright hospital plan, although, as a matter of discipline and for the protection of their jobs they are ostensibly in favor of it.

Commissioner Enright, his millionaire Deputy Commissioners and his private cabinet of high police officials are in favor of the hospital project.

The public, as is shown by the

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POLICEMEN FEAR TO VOTE AGAINST HOSPITAL PROJECT

Subject to Disagreeable Assignments and "Ridings" If They Oppose Plan, They Say.

A NUMBER of policemen have called up The Evening World by telephone to-day to explain that they voted "yes" on the hospital referendum, although they are opposed to the hospital idea. They stated they were afraid to vote "no" for the reason that their vote was known and they feared they would be subjected to disagreeable assignments and "ridings" by their superiors were they to indicate their real opinions.

The indications, based on reports from a number of precincts, are that the greater number will vote "yes."

"If we had been permitted to cast secret ballots the majority of the men by far would vote 'no' on the hospital proposition," stated one of the patrolmen who sought to explain why he voted "yes."

NO SQUARE DEAL UNDER ENRIGHT, SAYS MRS. O'GRADY

Tells of Many Clashes and Constant Interference by the Commissioner.

By Marguerite Moores Marshall.

"I never knew before how men can sell their souls and crawl for their bread and butter! But I'm a woman—and I won't crawl. No man should have the power to treat a woman as Commissioner Enright has treated me. No man should be permitted to crush a woman—or a man—who is doing right."

"Let the women of New York, the mothers, the members of women's clubs, ask why the morale of my department has been broken, why I have been humiliated at all times, why I resigned—when I found that I no longer would be allowed to give the woman, the young girl, the children of New York a square deal as Deputy Commissioner in the police department."

Her soft Irish voice trembling with emotion, her blue Irish eyes wide with scorn, indignation, hurt pride, Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, for almost three years Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner and the first woman executive in New York's Police Department, told to-day in her home at No. 247 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, the detailed story of why she had resigned at a minute's notice from her \$6,000 job in the department, and made a ringing appeal to a jury of her peers—the women of this city—for understanding support.

Gray-haired, wearing a dress of soft gray satin and georgette, looking what she is—the sweet, attractive, wise mother of daughters, Mrs. O'Grady spoke with frankness and fire. Her three daughters were present during the interview, and now and again she turned to one of them for corroboration of some detail.

"You will understand," she pleaded over and over, "that I'm not after a lot of notice and publicity for myself. And I'm honest. I'll tell you no lies. I was one of nine children and they always said at home that if any one was a liar it wasn't Nellie."

"But when there are tyrants abroad like this it should be known! And when they know, the citizens of New York should see to it that no politician is put in my place!"

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EVENING WORLD \$10,000 FUND TO MAKE XMAS MERRY FOR 2,000 WOUNDED SOLDIERS

First Response Came From Man Who Wept as He Rushed Into Office and Handed Over a Dollar, All He Could Spare.

By Lilian Bell.

Ever since our story appeared yesterday we have been besieged with questions:

"Why, WE didn't know there were any wounded soldiers LEFT!"

"Why aren't they well by this time?"

"Isn't the Government doing anything?"

Answers:

There ARE wounded soldiers left. Hundreds of them! Thousands of them! Nearly two thousand we find in New York, instead of fifteen hundred. They are being treated at public health hospitals, and we are told that there is hardly a hospital of any sort anywhere in New York at which there are not SOME wounded ex-service men.

They are not well, dear men and women, because you can't heal such injuries as theirs in a day or a month or a year.

Yes, the Government is still caring for them. But please tell me this: What is a GOVERNMENT when you are ill and in terrible pain and lonely and homesick? Suppose YOU had been in a hospital in France for a year and in one in America for two years, and you weren't getting better so that you could notice it, and Christmas was coming—do you suppose you would give a whoop for any GOVERNMENT? Wouldn't you want mother and friends and some of the home-town girls to drop in with a box of maple fudge?

I'll say you would!

We are not claiming that the wounded need plaster casts or crutches or absorbent cotton or surgical dressings. They are not crying for nurses or doctors.

But they DO want to see people. They DO want to see good shows. They DO like to see pretty girls once in a while.

And at Christmas they are just kids enough to want to have a Christmas tree and candy and presents.

And that is what we are going to give them.

I have been a volunteer worker in five military hospitals for the last three years, so I know pretty well what the boys want.

How do I know?

Well, for one thing, I asked them. That's one perfectly good way of finding out that I earnestly recommend to ANY ONE.

I said:

"If you could have exactly what you want, what would it be?"

"A lemon pie!" was the fervent answer. "A real, home-made lemon-cream pie!"

"I know!" I chirped enthusiastically. "A great thick one, like that, with meringue on top!"

"Meringue—nothin'! SUDS! I want one with BEAUCOUP DE SUDS on it! Get me?"

I got him. I had a hundred crutch cases at a matinee the next day, and I got up and asked the audience for lemon pies.

Did I get them? They came in drayloads. One woman from out of town sat two days at the telephone ordering her friends to go into the kitchen and make lemon pies.

Then she got cold feet, wondering how on earth she was going to bring the shy, trembling pies seventy miles. I told her to get them all in one place and I'd send an empty pie wagon for them. And although this necessitated endless trouble in getting all this of the same size, she did it. She was so eager to deliver them right side up with care that she rode on the front seat of the pie wagon all through the city traffic to the hospital.

And we had a pie party!

I took lemon pies to the bed cases, and many a time I cut them with trench knives.

I don't know why it is, but lemon pies come right after home and mother in a soldier's heart. Just say lemon pie to a bunch of them if you want to start something!

At Fox Hills one day I saw a boy in a wheel chair out in a corridor by himself. I went up to him.

"What are you doing out here, all by your lonesome?" I said.

He looked sheepish.

"My wounds are so offensive the boys won't let me stay in there—I don't blame them; but YOU'D better not stay."

"I don't mind," I said. "You see, I happen to remember how you got those dreadful wounds that won't heal. You got them fighting for Me!"

Aw, say! he grinned. "You don't feel that way, do you?"

"I sure do!" I said.

And I never saw a LITTLE thing make a boy so happy as because I said I didn't mind sitting by him. I even talked baseball, and I don't know baseball from a game of checkers. But my ignorance made him eloquent.

By an odd coincidence, I got a letter to-day from Peterson, the boy who broke his leg turning over in bed, whom I wrote about yesterday. I had written to Walter Reed Hospital, trying to locate him. To-day he will read about himself in The Evening World. I know just what he will say. He'll say: "Geel! Look at that, will you!"

Remember, he broke his leg in addition to everything else. His broken leg is thrown in for good measure! He wrote to me so gratefully for remembering him and looking him up.

Another Peterson, with eleven shrapnel wounds, is among my friends. And several amputation cases.

One day while walking through the hospital I saw two boys, lying

(Continued on Third Page.)

JAPAN REFUSES TO YIELD TO U. S. ON GERMAN CABLE

Delegation at Geneva Issues Statement Regarding Line Landing on Yap Island.

PRESS HITS AT U. S.

Says This Country Should Reduce Naval Programme and Lay Own Cable.

GENEVA, Dec. 14.—The Japanese delegation to the League of Nations in a statement to-day said Japan will not yield the former German cable touching the island of Yap, over which Japan has a mandate.

"America might reduce her naval programme and use the money to build her own cables," the Japanese press was quoted as saying.

The statement added that the international conference at Washington was deadlocked over the problem of disposing of former German cables.

The Assembly to-day heard the report of the sixth commission on preliminary plans for world wide reduction of naval and military strength.

The United States was blamed for inability of all nations to restrict traffic in arms and munitions. The sixth commission stated:

GENEVA, Dec. 14. (Associated Press).—An agreement among the Powers to put an immediate end to the growth of armaments is contemplated in the League of Nations plan for disarmament, as presented by the Disarmament Committee at to-day's session of the Assembly. The Council of the League is asked to undertake the bringing about of such an agreement.

In explaining the report to the assembly, Hjalmar Branting of Sweden and H. A. L. Fisher of Great Britain said that the committee, while unanimously and wholeheartedly in favor of the speediest possible disarmament, was forced to come to the conclusion that the moment had not arrived when it would be possible to accomplish it.

"These are countries with the most powerful armament building facilities outside the league," said Mr. Fisher, "and disarmament can begin only when it is universal!"

Mr. Fisher, in discussing the recommendation for the checking of the growth of armaments, said he had no doubt of the acceptance by Great Britain of the proposal to spend no more on armaments for the next two years than she did last year.

"Disarmament," said George Nicoll Barnes of the British delegation, "is the real acid test of the success of the League of Nations. I regret, 'that there is in the report no clear cut declaration that there is not less quibble and more pluck'."

The police of Newburgh found two other automobiles, a Cadillac touring car and a Cadillac sedan, abandoned on the outskirts of the town. In one of these cars jewelry valued at \$10,000 was found. It is believed that the robbers went to Newburgh in these cars but fearing capture stole Gerson's car to make a quick escape. One of the cars bore the number 211-592 N. J. and the other 175-243 N. J. In as much as the numbers were sympathetic and the New Jersey license plates were not it is believed that the license plates were faked by the robbers.

The four men were held on charges of highway robbery and assault. The sheriff at Goshen said he is awaiting the outcome of Gerson's injuries. He said the last owner was in a serious condition and a charge of murder may result.

Victims of automobile bandits during the last few weeks are being assembled by Prosecutor A. C. Hart of Haverhill and will be taken to Goshen to view the four prisoners. Among the victims is Cornelius McNamara, a butcher of Goshen, N. J., held up by four men with swords and pistols, and George Carough, of Goshen, held up by men similarly armed.

Hot Prices Slump Again.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Hot prices reached a new low level here today when the market declined 25 to 30 cents with prices quoted at from 18.50 to 22.10 per hundred pounds, the lowest in the last four years.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY DOMINATED BY STRUCTURAL STEEL TRUST

MILLIONAIRE CHIEF TAKES BANDITS IN HOLD-UP IN HOTEL

Bush of Tuxedo, Armed With Shotgun, Captures Them and Stolen Auto.

Four men, said by the police to be the automobile bandits who for several weeks have spread terror along the roads and smaller places in Northern New Jersey are held in the jail at Goshen, N. Y. Police chiefs and detectives from a dozen places will seek to identify them.

The capture of the quartette came late yesterday afternoon following the robbery and serious injuring of Frank Gerson, proprietor of the Glenwood Inn at Newburgh, N. Y. The four, armed with revolvers, stepped into the inn and encountered Gerson, who was ordered to throw up his hands. While one of the robbers kept him covered the other three rifled the safe, taking \$4,000 and Liberty Bonds worth \$200.

As the robbers were about to leave one of them called attention to a large diamond worn by Gerson. They sought to take it from him. Gerson resisted and one of the robbers, using a revolver with a knife-blade attachment, stabbed him over the heart. Taking the ring the four went outside and helped themselves to Gerson's touring car and departed.

Gerson sought to telephone for the Newburgh police, but found that the telephone wires had been cut. He sent one of his employees to call for help.

A general alarm was sent out and the police of surrounding towns went out on the roads to watch for the bandits.

Among those who were notified of the robbery was Gilmoro Hush, known as the "Millionaire Chief" of Tuxedo Park, N. Y. The chief and three of his men, armed with sawed-off shotguns, jumped into a high speed machine and set out. The saw a fast traveling car approaching them and turned their own car. The chief, with a shotgun aimed at the approaching car to halt, but the driver paid no attention. The police fired several shots and started in pursuit and the robbers decided to give up.

The men were taken to the Tuxedo Park station, where they gave their names as Eugene Ryan, alias; Joseph De Prizio, alias; James Carro, twenty-one and John J. Herri, twenty-one. They all stated they lived in New York City.

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Fight for Open Shop Forced on Builders Here Obliges Two Greatest Firms to Give Up Construction With Steel—Schwab Quoted by Witness as Against Union Labor.

The hearing of the Lockwood Committee to-day was devoted to the structural steel industry, in great part. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, drew out testimony from men who are national figures in the steel and building industry to show that in the battle between the great employers in the manufacturing, fabricating and erecting branches of the business on the one hand and organized labor on the other, the owners and tenants of New York City are forced to pay the war costs.

Louis Horowitz, President of the Thompson-Starrett Company, swore that he had been told "by a person high in authority in the trade" that the enforcement by the steel mill owners and their associates of the "open shop" principle in steel construction in this city and Philadelphia was merely the opening wedge of a system which was to be extended to the whole country in time. Mr. Horowitz begged off from giving his informant's name.

DEMPSEY WEIGHS 188 1/4; BRENNAN, 194 FOR TITLE BOUT

Advance Sale for Heavyweight Championship Contest Passes \$96,000 Mark.

Before the largest gathering of this town since the days of the Horton Law, Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion of the world and Bill Brennan, contender for the title, weighed in for their bout to be fought at Madison Square Garden this evening. The title holder tipped the beam at 188, while Brennan weighed 197 pounds.

The advance sale passed the \$96,000 mark and there was a long line of prospective purchasers lined up outside the ticket office. The promoters of the contest expect the total sales will reach \$175,000. This will break the record of \$151,000 made at the Willard-Moran fight held in the Garden, March 25, 1916.

BILLION IN TAXES DUE BUT NOT PAID

Cannot Be Collected Because Government is Unable to Audit the Returns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Treasury Department estimates that "more than a billion dollars" is outstanding in unpaid taxes because of the Government's inability to audit the returns. Dr. Thomas S. Adams of the Treasury staff testified to-day at a hearing on taxation before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Because of the complex nature of present revenue laws, Dr. Adams added, the Internal Revenue Bureau has been unable to complete the checking up of tax returns for 1917.

The lack of auditing the tax returns and of tracing evasion and other causes of failure to pay all taxes due, Dr. Adams said, has become so stupendous that the Internal Revenue Bureau sees no way out at present. He declared he would "thank God if the Revenue machinery does not break down in two years under the burden of any addition to its job of tax collection."

Both companies have been forced to dispose of their steel erection plants. Both, in spite of their millions of resources, have vainly tried to buy steel to be erected by themselves. The Iron League, also known as the "Structural Steel Trust," will not permit union labor to handle steel. It requires the open shop. The manufacturers will not furnish steel except to members of the Iron League.

"What does open shop mean in practice?" Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Starrett.

"It means a scrap," said the witness bitterly.

Mr. Horowitz told of a vain fight for months to convince the steel manufacturers of the country that they ought to confine themselves to selling steel to builders to be put up by the builders as they choose—with or without union labor.

SENATOR LOCKWOOD ILL FROM INFLUENZA.

The hearing to-day was delayed for half an hour by the tardiness of members of the committee. With Chairman Lockwood seriously ill at home with influenza and Assemblymen

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